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WEATHER FORECAST.

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RICHMOND. VA. TUESDAY. FEBRUARY 12. 1901

# LARGE CROWD TO HEAR WASHINGTON

Negro Educator Speaks on His Own Race.

#### HE MUST MAKE MONEY

Accumulate Property and Cultivate Friendship of Whites.

STEADY PROGRESS BEING MADE.

Nothing to Discourage, but Much to Encourage Those Who Are Interested in the Welfare of the Black Man. Many Prominent People Present.

Booker T. Washington, the leading man of the negro race in the whole world, addressed a splendid audience at the Academy last night.

The orchestra floor was nearly filled with whites. There were many of the leading members of the Legislature present. Colored people occupied the galleries, The best element of that race heard

Booker Washington is a born erator. He is a man whose personal appearance would not attract any attention from these who would pass him on the streat He is a bright-skinned colored man of about the average stature.

about the average stature.

Washington's earnestness of purpose impresses an audience at the outset. He is at times in his remarks eloquent pathetic, are mentative and humorous. His illustrations are nearly all new.

Last night there were on the stage Judges James Keith, B. R. Weilford, Jr., and E. C. Miner and a number of leading colored men, including Rev. W. F. Graham, Rev. Dr. A. Binga, of Manchester; John H. Smyth, John Mitchell, Jr., and others Gilles B. Jackson was master of ceremonics. Giles was in his glory. He was largely instrumental in having Prof. Washington come here to make a speech.

having Prof. Washington come here to make a speech.

Booker Washington's address might be summed up in these words: He advised the colored people to try and accummulate property and to cultivate the most friendly relations with the white people among whom they live.

BORN IN VIRGINIA.

Rev. W. F. Graham presided, and Giles Jackson introduced Prof. Washington in compilmentary terms. The speaker, after referring to the fact that he was both in Virginia and felt a pride in his rative State, said in part:

ate, said in part: When we take a broad, generous view when we this a front, generous the of developments in this country during the last forty years as they relate to the negro, I think the North, the white South and the black man have no reason to become despondent because conditions are no better, but every reason to congratu-late themselves that the entire situation is so hopeful and satisfactory. Within the last six months it has been my privilege to examine by personal visit into the condition of my race in nearly every Southern State. I have seen them in their homes, on their farms, in the shop, in the factory, in the mines, in their stores, in the schools, in the churches, in stores, in the schools, in the caurenes, in the jails, in the penitentiaries, and I have talked with the white people who were once their masters and now their neigh-bors. After this inspection combined with my experience and observation in the heart of the "Black Beit" of the South covering a period of nineteen years, I have no hesitation in asserting that there is constant progress—progress that is tangible, visible, indisputable. Any one who has had daily opportunity of studying the race at first hand cannot rail to gain the impression that there are indisputable evidences that the race is settling down to a hard, earnest, commonsense view of life—that it is fast learning that a race, like an individual, must pay sense view of life—that it is fast learning that a race, like an individual, must pay for everything that it gets—the price of beginning at the bottom of the social scale and working up gradually, natural-ly to the highest civilization. The exag-gerated impressions that the first years of freedom naturally brought are given of freedom naturally brought are giving way to an earnest, practical view of life and its responsibilities.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

"During the past thirty-five years the question has been constantly asked, have we-are we pursuing the wisest policy in trying to solve the problem? Three plans have been advocated with more or less seriousness—deportation, colonization on American soil, and absorption into the general population with a view of losing racial identity. None of these policies have met with general favor. All three seem to those who have studied the marter most closely to be visionary and im-practical. The trend of events seems to point conclusively to the fact that the negro is to remain in America and the great bulk of them will remain in our Southern States where they at present Southern States where they at present reside. At the moment there is danger in two directions: There is ground to fear that the race may become discour-aged and give up hong; and the other ground for fear is that too large a proper-tion of the race may be tempted to move into the cities, and especially the cities of the North. With all the emphasis that of the North. Will all to change the reference of the race to use his influence to keep the negro out of the large cities of our Northern States.

"Let us see to it, my friends, that we

teach the regro to make himself a part of the community where he lives, and that in every straightforward, honorable manner he make friends with the white man who is his next-door neighbor.

WORK WITH HANDS.

"In the present condition of the race it is most important that whether we give the negro youth classical education, common school education, or technical education, that in some way we urge a large proportion of these individuals to bring to bear the force, the power for their education upon the common, every-day, fundamental occupations that are at his loor in the community where he lives. door in the community where he lives. We must teach the negro youth to do a common thing in an uncommon manner, to do a thing so well that no one can improve upon it. There is no longer any question as to the ability of the negro to absorb knowledge or to perform all the processes of mental gymnastics that the white man performs, but the main prob-lem is to teach him to apply his mental alpment, to harness it to the material things at his door that need to be done. If the negro student is to reside in an agricultural districts, teach him to excel in all forms of agriculture. If mechanics is the main industry in his community, teach him to excel in that. If poultry raising is in demand in the neighborhood where the negro girl is to reside, teach her to raise poultry in an intelligent, in all forms of agriculture. If mechanics is the main industry in his community, teach him to excel in that. If poultry-raising is in Jemand in the neighborhood

scientific manner. In doing this you may miss giving her a classical education, but you will help lay the foundation so that her children and grandchildren can secure what the world terms the highest mental culture. Excellence in the thing in hand will lay a foundation for higher things, will constitute the stepping-stone upon whichewe will rise, will bring us to that place where this problem will be solved. All this I advocate not as an end, but as a means. I would withhold no opsolved. All this I advocate not as all the but as a means. I would withhold no opportunity from the negro in letters, arts or statesmanship, but I would be very sure that the foundation for citizenship and high Christian life is firmly laid.

MUST OWN PROPERTY.

"We must make up our minds that in order to be respected we must cultivate habits of economy, thrift and industry. No people who spend all that they make. No people who spend all that they make, and often more than they make, can ever attain to a high degree of success. No matter how much education they may receive, they will not be respected so long as they are without bank accounts and homes. There is no question but that one of the weak points of the race is that we lack in too large a degree the saving habit. We are too much inclined to spend all that we carn at the end of the week, habit. We are too much inclined to spend all that we earn at the end of the week, or yield too often to the temptation when we get a few dollars ahead, to cease work until all that is spent. I most earnestly advise you to save your money, not so much for money's sake, but because the bank account represents foresight, self-denial, thrift and economy.

"You have State and local problems before you for settlement with which I would not dare to meddle, but I will take the liberty of adding this, that no ques-

the liberty of adding this, that no question is ever permanently settled until it is settled right in absolute fairness and justice to all parties concerned. No trickery, evasion or opportunity to promote fraud will every result in bringing about that ill every result in bringing about that ermanent good-will and peace which ill result in a deep common interest in ir government and public affairs. So ir as the hegro is concerned, his future very largely in his own hands and in is very largely in his own hands and in that of the hands of the white people of the South among whom he resides. Outside pressure has in a large measure ceased, and I believe we are to rest our cause in the future upon the conscience of the Southern white people in a larger degree than we have in the past, and in thus resting our cause I do not believe that we are going to be disappointed. I believe that the Southern white man has an attachment for the negro and an interest in him which will in the future an attachment for the neglect and an attachment for the second that he is going to take hold of the problem of lifting up the negro in, a straightforward, hand to hand manner.

straightforward, hand to hand manner.

TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

Prof. Washington came here from New York, where he has been muching speechs. A committee, headed by Glies Jackson, took him in Charge. He was shewn through the True Reformers Bank and saw other prosperous institutions conjucted by representatives of his race. Washington will seave for his Alabama home to-day.

After his lecture last night many of the most prominent white men in the State went upon the stage and greeted him. The sentiments he expressed pleased not only the whites, but the better and more intelligent negroes.

#### FAILURE OF CROPS.

#### Russian Government Contributes to Relief of Sufferers.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—An official innouncement issued to-day says there has been a complete failure of the corps in the Governments of Khenson and I will, and the territory of Smolensk, while similar conditions exist in numbers of districts of Bessarabla, Kleff, Fobolsk, Taurida, Pedolla, and the Trans-Baklin territories. (By Associated Press.)

lakifa territories. The Government already has sent million and a half roubles for the relief of the sufferers, and considers that five and a half millions will be necessary to meet the requirements, of which about five millions will be contributed by the Gov

### NOVEL SUIT IN DANVILLE COURT

#### American Tobacco Company Defendant in an Action to Recover

### 83 Cents.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
DANVILLE, VA., Feb. 11.—Peter Cook, brother of Deputy Clerk John R. Cook, of the Corporation Court, instituted suit in the Magistrate's Court this morning against the American Tobacco Compan; for the sum of 83 cents for wages which plaintiff avers is due him. The suit was the outcome of the company's having em-ployed young Cook, and afterwards discharging him after only three days o service. The company, under its regular rule, refused to pay the boy, as he had not satisfactorily served them two weeks. Attorney B. H. Custer represented the plaintiff. Justice Baugh heard the procedings and rendered a verdict for plain tiff. Afterwards a new hearing was granted the defendants on the ground that they were not represented by ar attorney at the first hearing. Justice Baugh, therefore, set the case for Thurs

day next.

The matter was carried into court at the instigation of Mr. John R. Cook, who seeks to prove the illegality of the company's position in this and many similar cases. The company is expected to put up a strong fight, as it bears much weight on future management. The affair is at-tracting considerable interest in legal

Rev. J. A. Spencer, formerly of Manchester, who was called to the Patton-Street Christlan Church of this city on a year's trial, was permanently called to the charge Sunday. Mr. Spencer has also been in charge of the church in Chatham, which work he will now give up, devoting his entire time to the work here.

### ON HIS TRACK.

#### American Bankers' Association Takes Up Hall's Case.

The American Bankers' Association has taken up the case of J. E. Hall, and the Pinkertons delegated to the work claim Pinkertons delegated to the work claim to be confident of locating their man. Hall presented at the American National Bank, this city, a check on the Merchants' National, of Baltimore, purporting to be certified. J. E. Hirsh & Co. were claimed to have been the makers. In presenting this check of \$1,500 for deposit, Hall asked for \$500 on account. His identification was not satisfactory, and the bank refused to allow him to draw.

The American bank officials have re-

eived a communication from the Pinkerton detective agency, in which it was found that their description of "J. H. Hall" was identical with that of "J. E. Hall." Hall is known to and wanted by

### For the Buffalo Exposition,

### ALMOST RIOT IN MADRID STREETS

tions In Spain.

of Aristocracy.

Students Protested Against the Holiday, Shouting "Down With the Jesuits' - Demonstrations in Various Parts

(By Associated Press.)

of the King-

dom,

MADRID, Feb. 11.-The idle classes wandered in the streets to-day, apparently del Sol (a large square in the center of the city) was the principal gathering spot. Mounted civil guards patrolled it all day long. At nightfall the square was black with people, the single cries and low murmuring becoming louder until the outery almost became a roar.

At 7 o'clock the guards cleared the space

and their numbers were increased, for the carriages of the higher classes of people, diplomats and others, had to traverse the quare in going to the ball at the palace

STUDENTS NOISY.

The students to-day presented them-selves in the gate of the University and, finding it closed, protested against the holiday and marched to the Prado shoutng "Down with the Jesuits,"

Liberal leader, said he disapproved of the misy demonstrations, but recognized that hey were the outcome of the existing situ-tion, which was aggravated by the Ubao affair. He thought the presence of Count Caserth in Madrid was unnecessary, and that he ought not to have come to the marriage of his son. Prince Charles of Bourbon, as he might have foreseen his presence would create trouble.

The Imparcial says that a lieutenant and we so, diers were among the persons are set of yesterday. The lieutenant was impediately released, amid cheers of the

On the Prado the gendarmeric were stoned, and they were compelled to stoned, and they were compelled to charge the rioters, several persons being njured. Demonstrations against the Jesuits continue in Barcelona.

### RIOT IN GRANADA.

#### Mob Attempted to Break Into a Convent.

(By Associated Press.) GRANADA, Feb. 11.—A large mob pa-GRANADA, Feb. II.—A large moo paraded the streets here to-day shouting "Long Live Liberty," "Down With the Jesuits." A crowd gathered around a convent and shots were fired from within. The crowd increased in size and the prefect, with a detachment of gendarmes,

repaired to the scene.

The mob hooted them. The prefect entered the convent, and when he emerged he explained that the shots were fired by a copie of gendaries when the vent, in order to attract assistance. They had not fired on the mob. The latter renewed its anti-Jesuit cries and attempted to break into the building, but the gendarmes dispersed the rioters.

The excitement still prevails.

### Troubles in Valencia.

(By Associated Press.) VALENCIA. Feb. II.—Deputy Ibanex headed the demonstration here yesterday when the prefect's carriage was stoned. The mob threw petroleum on the mon-astry of Camillez, but the gendarmes suc-ceded in preventing a configgration, The disorder continued all day. The seminary and several convents were stoned. A procession of the Rosary did not leave the church, owing to the threat-ening attitude of the crowd.

### FIRED ON GENDARMES.

#### A Sergeant and Several People in the Crowd Were Wounded.

(By Associated Press, J SARAGOSSA, Feb. 11.—During an anti-Clerical demonstration here to-day the students stoned several monks. They were dispersed by the police and gen-

Demonstrators carrying a Republican dag fired on the gendarmes and a ser-

geant and several people in the crowd were wounded.'

The troops are now confined to barracks. Captain-General Borrearo was greeted with cries of "Long live the Re-public," having reference.

#### can antecedents. "FITZ" A BRIGADIER.

#### His Nomination Sent to Senate Aleng-With Wilson's.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
-WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomi-nations of James A. Wilson, of Delaware, and Fitzhagh Lee, of Virginia, now brigadler generals of volunteers, to be briga

### PLAGUE IN CAPE TOWN.

#### Government Has Decided to Give Notice of Infection.

(By Associated Press.) CAPE TOWN, Feb. 11.—The Government as decided to give notice to foreign nations of the fact that Cape Town is infected with the bubonic plague. There is no longer any doubt as to the nature of the disease. Another native has died of the disorder, three additional cases announced and fifty persons who have been in con-tact with the plague victims have been isolated.

A temporary militury hospital is being

Odd-Fellows Met, Richmond Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., held an enthusiastic meeting in their rooms at Belvidere Hall last night. Fitzhugh Lodge also met at Concordia

## TOOK RIOT GUNS TO RESTORE ORDER

Anti - Jesuit Demonstra- Negroes Cause Trouble In Failure to Build Subject St. Louis Election.

Idle Classes Give Vent to Hatred Negro Drew a Revolver and a Fu- | Speaker Saunders Says the Legislasilade Ensued.

#### THE GUARDS FORCED TO ACT. THREE WOUNDED NET RESULT

One of These Is a Police Sergeant and the Others Negroes-Every One of the Blacks Drew One

or Twb Guns When the Fun Began.

ST LOUIS, MO., Feb. 11.-More than one hundred and fifty shots were fired, a sergeant of police and two negroes vounded and a ballot-box was stolen in the course of a riot about the Second District polling place of the Fourth Ward at 129th and Linden Streets early this

A riot call brought Captain Kelley and A riot call brought Captain Kelley and one hundred aild forty men, with riot guns, on the scene, and order was restored. Even then negroes prowled around armed and looking for trouble.

Sergeant Quinliven, of the Fourth District, shot in the right arm; George Monro, shot in the right arm; Fred Jones, shot in the left leg.

GUNS DRAWN.

Rumor has it that the first man to draw a revelver was a negro named Arthur Gardiner. Immediately the street became the scene of a fusilade, Everyman drew one or two revolvers. Judge John J. Ryan ran out from his desk to

John J. Ryan ran out from his desk to the street and shot squarely at a negro advancing upon the booth, gun in hand. There was no time to make arrests, but the police, under Sergeant Quinlivan rushed on the rioters, attempting to dis

rm them. Captain Keiley arrived in a few moment and managed to disperse the negroes was had been engaged in the fray. It was then discovered that the ballot box had been stolen.

### MANILA HARBOR.

#### A Million Dollars to Be Spent in Im provements.

(By Associated Press.) MANILA, Feb. II .- Bids will be advertised for in a few days for harbor imof insular funds has been appropriated. The improvements will consist chiefly in an extension of the breakwater, which the Spaniards had nearly completed, and dredging, inside, to a depth of thirty feet. Major Craighill is in charge of the work planned. Untimately Government wharvewill eliminate the use of cascoes between the shore and the distant anchorages of

The American forces have captured since September, eighteen cannon, 1,800 rifles, thousands of boles and 90,000 car tridges. Besides this seven hundred rifles have been surrendered.

The orders of insurgent officers will no longer be considered to mitigate crimes.

### JUDGE LOVING FIRED ON.

#### A Negro Whom He Ordered Under Arrest Shoots at Him.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) LOVINGSTON, VA., Feb. 11.-Joe Lov ing, a negro, resisted arrest for shooting on the street Saturday night, and when ordered by Judge Wm. G. Loving to surrender, fired on the judge at close range

and then ran. He was followed by an armed p but made his escape to the woods and in the darkness cluded his pursuers. Men have been riding in every direction, but no trace of the fugitive has yet been discovered. A reward of twenty-five dol-lars has been offered for his arrest,

### NICARAGUA CANAL.

#### Proposal to Acquire Sufficient Territory for Its Construction.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. II.—Senator Morgan to-day gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the sundry civil or river and harbor bill, authorizing the acquire ment of sufficient territory from Cost Rica and Nicaragua for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

### ALBERT D. SHAW DEAD.

#### Former G. A. R. Leader Succumbs to Apoplexy, (By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representa-tive Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., formerly commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was found dead this morning in his room at the Riggs House. A physician, summoned im-mediately after the discovery of the body, pronounced death due to apoplexy, probably about 2 o'clock in the morning. probably about 2 o'clock in the morning.
Colonel Shaw had returned about 1:30 o'clock from a hanquet at fhe Ebbitt House in honor of his successor, General Leo Rassieur, and before he left the binquet hall had responded cloquently to a toast. He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

The body was discovered lying face downwards on the floor. The features were slightly bru'sed, showing he had fallen auddenly and heavily.

After h is return to the hotel Colonel Shaw asked for hot water, complaining of indigention. The water was brought to

indige tren. The water was brought to him and that was the last seen of him

### WRECK ON C. & O.

#### Train Derailed and Several Persons Were Slightly Injured, A telegram received last night says: Charapeake and Ohio train No. 2

derailed at Malden, West Va., at 6 o'clock this afternoon, caused by connecting rod to switch-breaking after engine and ex-press car had passed over it, derailing the posted car, combined car and coach. Four pastengers and two employes were slightly burt, the injuries consisting of bruises and shaking up.

The brain left makken four hours late.

## THE SEABOARD IS CRITICISED

of Comment.

### BLOOD IS SPILLED. BALLOT BOX STOLEN. PLAIN TERMS USED.

ture Was Hoodooed.

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAMS.

He Writes to the Governor, Frankly

Explaining Why the Line Has

Not Been Constructed, and Defining the Company's Attitude-Seaboard's Interest in the R., F.& P,

The failure of the Seaboard Air Line to build the road from Richmond to Washington, for which a charter was obtained from the Legislature a year ago, after a

memeorable fight, was made the subject of severe criticism on the floor of the General Assembly yesterday. Speaker Saunders, of the House, de-clared that the Legislature was "bun-coed" and hoodceer" when the charter was granted and the sale of the State's interest in the Bichmond. Fredericksburg was granted and the sale of the states interest in the Richmond, Ferdericksburg and Potomac ordered; Mr. Newhouse thought the Legislature had been "hypnotized" by the lobbyists; Mr. McRae, of Petersburg, said he thought the members who voted for the bills were due an explanation from the promoters of the averaged road as to why they had not the proposed road as to why they had not carried out their contract; and Captain Parks maintained that the same influences that secured the enactment of legislation desired by the Seaboard Air Line a year ago were now at work to

effect its repeal. the subject was before both branches. It came up in the form of the three repeal bills which annul the acts of a year ago. The Senate devoted only a few minutes t

The Senate devoted only a few minutes to the consideration of these measures and put them aside to grapple with the convention question, but the House spent nearly the whole day in this interesting debate, which will be resumed to-day.

Speaker Saunders made a vigorous speech for the passage of the repeat bills, and it was his harsh criticism of the corporators for failing to comply with the charter and the amendment to the bill, offered by Mr. Bowles, of Salem, that brought Colonel George Wayne Anderson to his feet to defend the corporators and to explain why the work of building the new road had not been commenced. new road had not been commenced

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAMS.
The most interesting feature of the discussion, next to the speech of Speaker
Saunders, was the submission by Colonel Anderson of a letter from President John Skelton Williams explaining why the line to Washington had not been built, and expressing the willingness of himself and associates for the Legislature to pass the repeal bills. The letter of Mr. Williams is interesting from many points of view not the least of which is the explanation he gives of what the relation of the Sea poard to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac will be in the future. He also says he would be glad to buy the State's holdings in the Richmond, Freiericksburg and Potomac at \$200 per share. Mr. Williams' letter, a copy of which Colonel Anderson read, is addressed to Governor Tyler. It is as follows:

February 11, 1901

His Excellency J. Hoge Tyler, Governo of Virginia, Richmond: My Dear Sir A

My Dear Sir.—A year ago, with Mr. Jam's H. Dooley, Mr. J. William Middendorf, and other gentlemen associated with us, in behalf of the Seaboard Air Line system, I made application to the Legislature of Virginia for a charter to enable us to construct a new line from Richmond, the northern terminus of our

Ricamond, the northern terminus of our system, to Washington.

Applications for charters for such works of internal improvement are generally granted without hindrance, but our application met with opposition on account of the apprehension which was felt that the construction of such a line would rave injurious to the Richmond, Predsr. rove injurious to the Richmond. Freder eksburg and Potomac Paliroad line it was proposed to parallel (in which road the State is largely interested as a stockholder), as it was thought the con-struction of such a road weight depreciate

struction of such a road would depreciate the State's holdings of Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac stock.

The granting of the charter was, therefore, coupled with a provision which required the incorporators of the Richmond and Washington line to purchase or offer to purchase, at not less than two hundred dollars per share, the stock of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail-mad award by the State, which the Sink. road owned by the State, which the Sink-ing Fund Commissioners were, by a spec-ial act, directed to sell at public sale. THE BOND REQUIRED.

THE BOND REQUIRED.

Before the passage of the charter the incorporators were also required to give an earnest of their good faith by depositing with the Governor of Virginia a certified check for \$50,000, and the act of incorporation also required them, within thirty days after the passage of the bill to give a bond, satisfactory to the State of \$75,000, as a guarantee that they would meet all the requirements of the act reof \$1,000, as a guarantee that they would meet all the requirements of the act relating to this charter. The deposit of \$50,000 was promptly made, and the bond for \$75,000 duly given.

Under the act as passed it was provided that if we should refuse to offer two hundred the state of the State's state'

that if we should refuse to offer two hundred dollars per share for the State's stock when the same should be put up for sale in accordance with the terms of the charter, the charter should become yold and of no effect, and the check for \$50,000 and the bond for \$75,000 should be forfeited to the State.

If, however, we should bid \$200 per share when the stock should be offered for sale, and the State should have the opportunity of selling it at that price, then

saic, and the State should have the op-portunity of selling it at that price, then the Richmond and Washington charter would become immediately operative, and the incorporators would have eighteen months in which to begin the road and

months in which to complete it.

Prior to making application for this charter we had received assurances from two important connecting trunk lines that if we should succeed in securing the charter they would gladly join us in the expense of building and operating the road from Richmond to Washington. Pre-liminary steps for the construction of this road had been taken before applithis road had been taken to the Legislature, and the line had been surveyed and partly located—this survey and the preliminary steps having been made at the joint expense of the Seaboard Air Line and the two railroads above referred

MADE IN GOOD FAITH. Our application for this charter was made in good faith and with the expec-tation of building the road—unless there

# should be developments which should make it impracticable. In my remarks before the legislative committees last winter I distinctly stated that we would build this road unless one or two things should hannen.

should happen:
First—Unless the general financial conditions should be such as to make it impossible to raise the funds necessary to build the road.

build the road.

Second—Unless there should be formed some combination among the roads running north from Washington as would make it impossible for the Seaboard Air Line Railway, in the event that it should build this line from Richmond to Washington, to establish through connections at Washington with the roads entering there, for the transportation of freight and passengers which might be brought to Washington by the Scaboard Air Line. Of course, if the great trunk lines reaching down to Washington should inform us that they would not give us through connections for our north-bound cars, nor deliver freight to us south-bound in through car service, it would be idle for us to spend several millions of dollars in building north from Richmond. These points were made very clear at the time of the Richmond and Washington fight, and my position in the matter was, I beington, to establish through connection

nd my position in the matter was, I beeve, well understood. and my position in the liatter was, reclieve, well understood.

Since the granting of the Richmond and Washington charter a close, intimate relationship has been established between the two great railroad systems at Washington, over whose lines our north-bound trains, both freight and passenger, from Washington must pass, and we have been advised by the railroad companies in connection with whom we proposed to build the Richmond and Washington road, that they are not now in a position to join us in the construction of this line. Furthermore, it has been intimated to us that if we should build the Richmond-Washington line at our own exmond-Washington line at our own ex-pense and on our own responsibility 'he railroads running north from Washington would be unwilling to extend to us the

facilities which we are now enjoying.
INTEREST IN THE R., F. & P.
On the other hand, a plan has been considered and approved by us for the considered and approved by us for the purchase of the Washington Southern Railway, extending from the south end of Long Bridge to Quantico, and also for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad by the Seaboard Air Line Railway and certain roads associated with it, for their joint ownership and operation, by which the Seaboard Air Line Railway and the roads associated with it will have precisely the same with it will have precisely the sam rights, privileges and advantages over the line from Richmond to Washington without discrimination.

without discrimination.

This plan has, under the circumstances, commended itself strongly to us, and we have arranged to carry it out. We believe this to be best for all concerned. Under this arrangement both the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad and the Pennsyl-vania Railroad will have the right to run (reight and passenger trains into the city f Richmond, thus making Richmond the outhern terminus of these two great runk lines. Under these circumstances the stock of

the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Poto-mac Railroad may become more valuable than it has been under the old order of

things.

At the time that the charter was granted to us to build the Richmond-Washington line, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac stock was quoted on the market at about 150. It is now quoted materially higher. WOULD LIKE TO BUY.

Personally, I should be glad to exerc's the right which it seems we now have of paying for and purchasing from the State her stock in the Richmon!, Fr darle's burg and Potomac Railroad, for which bids are to be received on the 28th in-stant, and which must be sail for 200 per share if no larger bid for the entiremount is received, and I regard this

On the other hand, my associates and (Continued on Eighth Page.)

### SOUTHERN PLANS RICHMOND'S GOOD

### Will Increase the Force of Division Shops at Manchester-Work

for Many. The Southern Railway has inaugurated movement by which the Manchester shops will become one of the greatest re-pairing stations on the Southern's exten-eive system. Richmond will be directly

sive system. Richmond will be directly benefited by this move, and it is in keeping with the Southern's policy of building up the Virginia Capital and making it one of the great shipping centers. The shop force will be increased.

For some time the Manchester shops have been undergoing improvements. Last year the paint shop and other branches were thoroughly renovated. An increased appropriation was also made. It is a known fact that the foundry department of the Manchester shops is one of the best equipped in the country. Locomotive repairing has been done here, and facilities for this work will be increased, as will also be those for car repairing and interior wood-work.

and interior wood-work.

At present the Manchester shops are used principally for the division and the eastern district repair work, but under the new order of things work from varione new order of things work from various parts of the system will be brought to the Manchester shops. With the increased appropriation, the force will be increased by about one hundred men, bringing the total up to six hundred

### PHILIPPINE LEGISLATION.

#### The Spooner Amendment Will Be Reported With Army Bill,

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. II.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day authorized Senator Lodge to report the Spooner amendment on Friday concerning the government of the Philippine Islands as an amendment to the army appropriation bill. The Democrats on the committee made no opposition to the

The provision will next be considered by the Committee on Military Affairs.

### PIEDMONT HOTEL SOLD.

#### A Local Option Election Ordered in Jackson District in Lonisa. (Special Dispatch to The Times.) LOUISA, VA., Feb. II.-The Piedmont totel was sold to-day to Mr. Wm. Greene

for \$6,260. County Court to-day ordered a local op-tion election to be held on the 4th of April lext in Jackson District.

### For His Trank.

The ambulance was summoned for an unusual purpose yesterday, when Albert MacDonald (colored), of No. 1 East Canal Street, decided to take up his abode at the city almshouse, called the "yellow wagon" to convey his trunk to his new

### THE LIVELIEST DAY OF THE SESSION

Personalities In Lower House of Congress.

### SCENE OF CONFUSION.

The Discussion of the War in South Africa Was Hot.

SENATE PASSED NAVAL BILL,

The Ship-Subsidy Measure Was Then Called Up, and Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, Spoke for Six Hours in Opposition to the

(By Associated Press.)

Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-This was field day in the House, being by far the liveliest day during the present session A very interesting debate over the stitutional limitations on the power of the Senate over revenue legislation incite! by the House was precipitated when Mr Payne, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, brought in the moolation of the committee to disagree to the substitution proposed by the Senate as an amendment to the war revenue reduction act, and to ask for a conference with the

Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, champloned the course of the House and its paramount rights over revenue legislation, but was unfortunate in not bringing for-ward a resolution to return the bill to the Senate with the declaration that the Senate had transcended its powers in substituting an entirely new measure for he bill of the House.

The subsequent debate showed that had this course been adopted the proposic tion would have commanded a large vote. Instead, however, he insisted upon a livision of the resolution and after the irst portion—to disagree—had been adoptd, he made the point of order that the second motion was not in order because the Senate in its substitute had invaded the constitutional prerogative of the House. The result was that the mem-bers were not confronted with the direct sue and the House voted 23 to 38 to ask

SENSATIONAL CHARGES Later in the day, during the considera-ion of the diplomatic and consular ap-propriation bill, an impassioned pro-Boer speech by Mr. Suizer, of New York, drew from Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, a recital of the raising of a fund of about

recital of the raising of a fund of about \$1,200 for the benefit of the widows of Boer soldiers at a meeting held in this city at which Mr. Sulzer presided. He declared that after "the terrapin and cont bottles got in their work" in \$18 was left for the Boer widows.

This stung Mr. Sulzer to reply at length. He said he had no connection with the expenditure of the fund, to which he had contributed \$175, and a very lively row followed the climax of which was reached when Mr. Sulzer had read an anonymous letter which made a sensational personal attack upon Mr. Perry S. Heath, who was secretary of the Republican National Committee during the recent campaign, charging him with being Neely's sponsor, and then denying it after the arrest of Neely, and

New York bank.

in a New York bank.

Mr. Sutzer charged Mr. Heath with being responsible for the circulation of the stories about his connections with the fund for the Boer widows.

Mr. Knox, of Massachusetts, declared that it was "contemptible" to attack a gentleman who could not reply through the medium of an anonymous letter, and moved that the report be read to the House and stricken from the record.

FATHERED IT ALL.

In the course of the debate upon th's

In the course of the debate upon this motion, Mr. Suizer declared that although the communication was anonymous, he fathered every word of it and would be responsible for it as a member of the House and as an individual. The Democrats filibustered against the motion expunse the letter from the Congre-Sional Record, and finally forced an adjournment, the effect being to permit publication of the letter in the Record.

Mr. Salzer, of New York, declared that

Mr. Shizer, of New York, definited that the United States was violating the neu-trality laws of nations by permitting the English to buy munitions of war here for use in South Africa against the Boers, Queen Victoria, with her last breath, according to the report, prayed for peace. She left that heritage to her son. If he pursues the present relentless war, he will go down to hi tory beside the infamus George III.

Mr. Mahone, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. Sulzer. He referred to the Boer in this city, and replying to a question of Mr. Sulzer, said he did not contribute to the

### (Continued on Second Page.)

### SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Local. -Warm debate over the Scaboard repeal -President Williams explains why the

-President Williams explains why the road was not built.
-Senate passes bill for Convention of eighty members.
-Force at Southern shops, in Manchester, to be increased.
-George Washington birthday party a brilliant success.
-Many prominent people hear Booker Washington's lecture.
-Retrenchment Committee return petitions to the Council.

# The American Tobacco Company resists a suit of SI cents in Danville. The wrecking tag Merritt goes from Norfolk to the assistance of the transport McPherson, on Cuban coast. The ministers at Newport News come to an understanding. —Fire in Salem destroys a fine block of buildings.

buildings.

-J. W. Parrish commits suicide in Staunton. General.

-Livellest day of the session in lower house of Congress yesterday.

-Mr. Caffery spoke for hours in Senata in opposition to subsidy bill.

-Riot guns used to quell negroes at an election riot in St. Louis.

Foreign.

-Anti-Jesuit demonstrations in Spain cause spilling of blood.

-Former King Milan of Servia is dead.

-Plague in Cape Town is officially recognized.